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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/614,890	07/12/2000	Darko Kirovski	MS1-587US	2503
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LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			EXAMINER COLIN, CARL G	
			ART UNIT 2136	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/614,890

Applicant(s)

KIROVSKI ET AL.

Examiner

Carl Colin

Art Unit

2136

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-9, 12-22, 24, 26-28 and 35-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 4-9, 12-22, 24, 26-28, 35-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>see att.</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. In response to communications filed on 2/16/2006, the objection to the abstract and the 112th rejection of claims 14 and 23 have been withdrawn with respect to the amendment. In response to communications filed on 2/16/2006, pages 16-18, the 101 rejection of claims 16-17, 24, and 26-28 has been withdrawn. Applicant has amended claims 14-16 and cancelled claim 23, the following claims 1, 4-9, 12-22, 24, 26-28, and 35-41 are presented for examination.

1.1 Applicant's arguments, pages 18-24, filed on 2/16/2006, with respect to the art rejection of the claims have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1, 4-9, 12-15, 18-22, 24, 26-28, and 35-41, Applicant argues that there is nothing in Rhoads that teaches that the watermark signal is encoded into the digital signal. Examiner respectfully disagrees because Rhoads discloses that the watermark signal is encoded into the digital signal, for instance, column 2, line 62 through column 3, line 12 states,

"A watermark system may include an embedder, detector, and reader. The watermark embedder encodes a watermark signal in a host signal to create a combined signal. The detector looks for the watermark signal in a potentially corrupted version of the combined signal, and computes its orientation. Finally, a reader extracts a message in the watermark signal from the combined signal using the orientation to approximate the original state of the combined signal.

There are a variety of alternative embodiments of the embedder and detector. One embodiment of the embedder performs error correction coding of a binary message, and then combines the binary message with a carrier signal to create a component of a watermark signal. It then combines the watermark signal with a

Art Unit: 2136

host signal. To facilitate detection, it may also add a detection component to form a composite watermark signal having a message and detection component."

With respect to claims 16-17, applicant argues that Rhoads does not disclose "assigning each of the multiple watermarks to each of possible discrete values for at least a portion of the covert message". Examiner respectfully disagrees. Rhoads 6,614,914 discloses that the disclosed watermark should be defined as watermark components and the components may be different watermarks (see column 2, lines 39-55) and further discloses a mapping between the watermark and at least a portion of a covert message that meets the claim limitation of assigning see for instance, column 11, lines 4-32)

"In this manner, the embedder computes the value of the watermark samples for a raw bit using the assignment map to find the spatial location of those samples within the block. From this example, a number of points can be made. First, the embedder may perform a similar approach in any other transform domain. Second, for each raw bit, the corresponding watermark sample or samples are some function of the raw bit value and the carrier signal value. The specific mathematical relationship between the watermark sample, on one hand, and the raw bit value and carrier signal, on the other, may vary with the implementation. For example, the message may be convolved with the carrier, multiplied with the carrier, added to the carrier, or applied based on another non-linear function. Third, the carrier signal may remain constant for a particular application, or it may vary from one message to another. For example, a secret key may be used to generate the carrier signal. For each raw bit, the assignment map may define a pattern of watermark samples in the transform domain in which the watermark is defined. An assignment map that maps a raw bit to a sample location or set of locations (i.e. a map to locations in a frequency or spatial domain) is just one special case of an assignment map for a transform domain. Fourth, the assignment map may remain constant, or it may vary from one message to another. In addition, the carrier signal and map may vary depending on the nature of the underlying image. In sum, there

Art Unit: 2136

many possible design choices within the implementation framework described above."

Upon further consideration, applicant has not overcome the rejection and claims 1, 4-9, 12-22, 24, 26-28, and 35-41 remain rejected.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 4/27/2006 and 1/2/2007 was filed after the mailing date of the Non-Final Rejection on 11/15/2006. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4-9, 12-15, 18-22, 24, 26-28, and 35-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,614,914 to **Rhoads et al** in view of US Patent 6,449,378 to **Yoshida et al**.

As per **claims 1, 7, 35-36, and 40-41**, **Rhoads et al** discloses a method for concealing data within a digital signal, the method comprising: **Rhoads et al** discloses receiving a first data pattern of discrete values which are bits of a watermark and a second data pattern of discrete values which are bits of a carrier or raw bit or control parameter depending on the embodiment that meets the recitation of covert message (see column 6, line 50 through column 7, line 40 and column 9, line 35 through column 10, line 27); imposing a discrete value of the second data pattern over one or more discrete values of the first data pattern to generate a third data pattern (watermarked signal) and encoding a third data pattern into the digital signal (column 7, line 17 through column 8, line 30; column 9, line 60 through column 10, line 18 and column 11, lines 7-32). See also column 3, lines 4-20 and figures 1 and 2. **Rhoads et al** suggests using any non-linear function and further discloses using a spread spectrum modulation wherein the imposing is carried out by performing a Boolean operation with a discrete value of the second data pattern and discrete value of the second data pattern and multiple discrete values of the first data pattern (see column 16, line 45 through column 17, line 10); **Rhoads et al** suggests that the host signal may be, audio or video as well and may be divided into different time frames and further discloses preprocessing frames of image signal into set of image blocks that meets the recitation of processing the digital signal into a series of bitframes, wherein each bitframe includes a set of frames and wherein each frame includes a set of blocks (column 2, lines 3-61 and column 20,

Art Unit: 2136

lines 1-67). **Rhoads et al** also suggests replicating a watermark in each block (column 9, line 60 through column 10, line 18) and using one watermark per frame (column 20, lines 1-67) that meets the recitation of wherein a different bit of the watermark is encoded in each frame of a set of frames and the different bit is repeated in each block; each raw bit (covert message) may be spread into a number of chips or defining a pattern of watermark samples which implies that since a watermark can occupy a number of frames, the same raw bit can be replicated in a number of frames that meets the recitation of a same bit of the covert message is encoded in each frame of a set of frames (column 9, line 60 through column 11). See also another embodiment disclosed by Rhoads (column 27, lines 44-67) and Digimarc's Watermarking Technology (column 37, line 35 through column 38). **Yoshida et al** in an analogous art discloses a method and apparatus of embedding watermark information in a moving image constituted by a plurality of frames wherein one bit of the watermark information may be embedded one by one in each frame (column 2, line 65 through column 3, line 7 and column 9, lines 30-62). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to encode a different bit of one watermark information in each frame and a same bit of another watermark information in each frame of a set of frames as suggested by Rhoads and Yoshida. One skilled in the art would have been lead to make such a modification because it would prevent using too many bits to encode the image making detection of the watermark signal less cumbersome as suggested by **Yoshida et al** (see column 3, lines 25-56 and column 10, lines 51-65).

Claims 8, 18, 20, and 22, recite the same limitation as the rejected claim 1 except for incorporating the claimed method into a computer readable medium, a system, or an apparatus.

Rhoads et al implements the invention in apparatus and system (see figures 1 and 2). Therefore, claims 8, 18, 20, 22, and 23 are rejected on the same rationale as the rejection of claim 1.

As per claims 9, 13, 19, and 21, Rhoads et al discloses a method and apparatus for revealing a covert data pattern of discrete values from an encoded data pattern of discrete values in a digital signal, the method comprising: receiving a digital signal the digital signal having a watermark encoded therein the watermark being an encoded data pattern of discrete values is encoded into the signal in one of multiple discrete states, the encoded data pattern representing multiple data patterns comprising an original watermark data pattern and a covert data pattern, for example (column 7, lines 27-67); extracting a discrete value of the covert data pattern from one or more values of the encoded data pattern wherein the extracting is carried out by decoding a single discrete value of the covert data pattern from the digital signal based upon a state of a multiple discrete values of the encoded data pattern (see column 8, line 50 through column 9, line 17; column 31, lines 35-51). See also column 6, line 50 through column 7, line 40 and column 9, line 35 through column 10, line 27. Claims 9, 13, 19, and 21 recite similar limitations as found in claim 1 and therefore is rejected on the same rationale as in the rejection of claim 1.

As per claim 24, claim 24 recites same inventive concept as claims 1 and 9 except for replacing the second pattern by a covert channel and the first pattern by the watermarked signal. **Rhoads et al** also discloses an orientation pattern or control bits or carrier or key or detection

Art Unit: 2136

pattern that meets the recitation of covert data pattern (column 7, line 60 through column 7, line 17). Therefore claim 24 is rejected on the same rationale as the rejection of claims 1 and 9.

As per claims 4, 26, and 37, Rhoads et al discloses the limitation of wherein the Boolean operation is XOR (see column 16, lines 45-60).

As per claims 5, 27, and 38, Rhoads et al discloses the limitation of wherein a pattern of discrete values may be encoded into the signal in one of multiple discrete states (see column 16, line 45 through column 17, line 10); the imposing comprises encoding multiple values of the first data pattern into the digital signal into a state that indicates a single discrete value of the second data pattern (see column 17, lines 1-20).

As per claims 6, 12, 28, and 39, Rhoads et al discloses the limitation of wherein the digital signal is selected from a group of consisting of a digital audio signal, a digital video signal, a digital image signal, and a digital multimedia signal (see column 4, lines 50-63).

As per claim 14, Rhoads et al discloses a method for encoding a watermark with a covert message into a digital audio signal, wherein binary bits of the watermark may be encoded into the signal in multiple states, the method comprising encoding multiple bits of the watermark into the digital audio signal into a state that indicates a single discrete value of the covert message (see column 16, line 45 through column 17, line 20). Claim 14 recites similar

Art Unit: 2136

limitations as found in claim 1 and therefore is rejected on the same rationale as in the rejection of claim 1.

As per claim 15, Rhoads et al discloses the limitation of wherein the multiple states are positive or negative modifications to magnitudes of one or more subbands in the frequency spectrum of a sample of the signal (column 12, lines 7-25 and column 13, lines 4-18).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,614,914 to **Rhoads et al** in view of US Patent 5,745,604 to **Rhoads**.

As per claims 16 and 17, Rhoads et al substantially teaches a method for imposing a covert message into a watermark, the method comprising: generating multiple watermarks, for example (see column 7, lines 17-26); assigning each of the multiple watermarks to each of the

Art Unit: 2136

possible discrete values for at least a portion of the covert message (see column 9, line 35 through column 10, line 28 and column 10, line 28 through column 11, line 38; and column 6, line 50 through column 8); selecting a watermark corresponding to a an actual discrete value of a specific portion of a covert message (see column 9, line 35 through column 10, line 28 and column 10, line 28 through column 11, line 38; and column 6, line 50 through column 8);

Rhoads et al discloses that some bits may be further encoded compared to other bits that meets the recitation of without encoding any portion of the cover message itself into a digital signal encoding the selected watermark into the digital signal (column 16, lines 35-43; column 17, lines 1-10 and 56-64 and column 19, lines 4-15). **Rhoads** discloses in an analogous art generating multiple watermarks (column 11, lines 50-67 *US Patent 5,745,604*) wherein the size of covert message with N bits long resulting into 2^N multiple watermarks, for example (see column 3, lines 35-45 and column 4, lines 8-37 *US Patent 5,745,604*), which provides an efficient way to identify a watermark and adds additional noise as desired. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify to provide a N-bit identification word as a unique identification binary value to identify a watermark and adds additional noise as desired wherein the size of all portions of the covert message is N bits long and wherein the number of the multiple watermarks is 2^N as taught by **Rhoads**. One skilled in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification because it would provide an efficient way to identify a watermark and add additional noise as desired as suggested by **Rhoads** (column 15, line 10 trough column 16, line 2).

Conclusion

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5.1 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carl Colin whose telephone number is 571-272-3862. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 8:00-6:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nasser G. Moazzami can be reached on 571-272-4195. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2136

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Carl Colin

Patent Examiner

May 13, 2007


EMMANUEL E. MOISE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER